



From the London Papers, Sept. 22.

Paris, Sept. 5. The following is a letter from the King to the High Admiral relating to the judgment of the prizes, made by the privateers of the United States of America, which have been armed in the ports of France.

Cousin,

I am informed that difficulties have arisen relative to the judgment of prizes made by the privateers of the United States of America, which have been armed in the ports of France, and that the commissioners of the Council for prizes have been of opinion, that they ought not to pass judgment upon them. To remove therefore all uncertainty upon the subject, I write you this letter, to acquaint that it is my intention that the prizes, which have been made by such privateers as the United States of America have caused to be armed in France, and which have been carried into any of my ports, shall be judged by the Council of prizes, in the same manner of those of the privateers which my subjects have fitted out; and, that in consequence, the officers of the Admiralties shall observe, with respect to them, all the formalities prescribed by my declaration of the 24th of June, 1771. I desire for the full execution of my will on this subject, that you cause it to be made known in all my ports, that the Captains of those privateers may be informed of it, and conduct themselves accordingly, as well as the officers of the Admiralty. This letter having no other object, I beseech the Almighty to take you, my Cousin, into his most holy protection.

(Signed)

LOUIS.

And beneath D. SARTINE.

Written at Versailles,
Aug. 10. 1780.

Berlin, Sept. 12. His Majesty, from motives of real goodness, has caused to be set at liberty the judges and counsellors concerned in the affair of the Millar Arnold, who had been sent to Spandau, and they are already arrived here.

Paris, Sept. 12. They write from Brest, that an addition is ordered to be made to the provisions destined for America; that the vessels which are to go there will take eight months provisions on board; that the frigates which are to accompany them are not yet begun to be put in readiness; that some particular ships, and likewise some troops, will make part of this convoy; and that the Minotaur and the Atlas will be commanded, the first by M. Tromelin, and the other by M. Cazotte, both Lieutenants at that port.

Frankfort, Sept. 14. Letters from Italy import, that the Inquisitor of Reggio having been dead some days, the Duke of Modena, had not only abolished the Tribunal, but had even given orders to pull down the prison, in order to obliterate for ever the memory of so odious an establishment.

Hamburg, Sept. 15. Letters from the Sound make mention, that the 7th of this inst. about 250 ships of different nations, that were there, set sail, of which upwards of 150 were English, escorted by six sail of the line and frigates also a Swedish frigate, with 20 ships of that nation, under convoy.

Corunna, Aug. 24. The Infanta Charlotte, an armed bilander that lately sailed from this port, has taken an English ship, off Cape Ortugal, from Dublin for St. Lucia, laden with merchandise valued at 120,000 piasters.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Sept. 8.

"We are informed that the marine of our allies, the Americans, have taken in the river St. Lawrence 12 English ships, richly laden with provisions of every kind, specie, ammunition, and troops for Quebec, Montreal, and all Canada, which have been carried into Boston. Their success at sea is not confined to this capture, they are daily taking trading vessels.

The Count d'Estaing is expected at Cadiz the latter end of August: The French Consul, apprized of his approaching arrival, offered him, with the greatest politeness, the use of his house; but that nobleman answered, he should want no lodging but his ship.

"It is still believed here, that the Count d'Estaing's Squadron will steer towards Lisbon; and that he will direct his operations so, as to decide Portugal to accept the armed neutrality, concluded between the different powers of Europe."

L O N D O N.

The following melancholy accident happened at Chester Races on Friday the 8th inst. immediately after the last heat, two young men galloping furiously along the course, were met by two others, who were riding at full speed. They run with such violence against each other, that instantly falling down, one received several wounds in different parts of his body, and had his skull fractured; he expired soon after in the operation of trepanning; another had a contusion in his head, and his leg broke in a dreadful manner; the third received a fracture in his leg, and several bruises in the body; and the fourth, who was least injured, was deprived of his senses some time by the violence of the concussion. The four horses, which were very valuable, were all killed, two on the spot, one survived only a short time, and the fourth having his leg broke, was obliged to be killed on Saturday. The three young men are now on a fair way of recovery.

Extract of a letter from Algiers in Gibraltar Bay, Aug. 24.

"Within these three days, our chebees have taken four English brigs, bringing a large quantity of provisions to Gibraltar. The first is the Nancy, Captain Wilson, of 8 guns, though she had but eight men, and 2 Lieutenants out of the 56th regiment, a merchant and a lady passengers. We learnt from that prize, that she sailed in company with another brig, and we sent out the Hironelle chebec and two row boats, who met with her and brought her in. She was called the Polly, of one carriage, 10 swivels, and 11 men. The third prize is the Diana, Captain Grant, with nine

men, taken under the cannon of Europa Point, notwithstanding the fire of the English. The fourth is the Sally of 14 guns, and 40 men. The two first prizes sailed from Portsmouth, the 30th of July, with a large fleet for the West Indies, but parted company in latitude 37. The third came from Lisbon on the 9th instant, and the fourth left Plymouth on the 3d. They were all bound to Gibraltar, with a considerable cargo of flour, hams, wine, oil, butter, cheese, sugar, beer, and other provisions."

This day being the anniversary of their Majesty's coronation, it was observed at St. James's, where his Majesty received the compliments of the Nobility, gentry, &c. on that occasion. Her Majesty was complimented by the Ladies at Windsor.

The Prince Royal, in the absence of her royal mother, sat at the drawing-room at the King's left hand, and received the compliments of the Nobility, &c. on the above occasion.

Prince Edward, their Majesty's fourth son, attended the drawing-room this day for the first time.

We hear the Russian Ambassador positively refused to communicate some dispatches from his Court, to any person but his Majesty, a circumstance which has produced much speculation at St. James's, and surprise among the Ministers.

Advices from Rome mention, that the Cardinal York was seized with a fit of apoplexy on the 14th ult. and though he had been let blood several times, he continued in a situation from which nothing could be decided.

The Cardinal York, second son of the late Prebender, was born at Rome, on the 6th of March, 1725, and was promoted to the dignity of Cardinal in the year 1747, when but twenty-two years old, by the late Pope Benedict the XIVth. He has several Church livings in Italy, and other Catholic countries, particularly in France, where, in the year 1751, he was nominated by the King to the Abbey of Anchin, in the Diocese of Arras, valued at 90,000 livres a year, [3072l. 10s.] of the Benedictine order; and in 1755 he was nominated to the Abbey of St. Amand, in the diocese of Tournay, of the Cistercian order, valued at 60,000 livres a year, [2,625l.]

No account has yet been received from Admiral Greaves. Dispatches are hourly expected by Government to arrive from Sir Henry Clinton, which will bring intelligence of him and Earl Cornwallis.

We hear from Gibraltar, that a deserter has come into garrison, from the camp of St. Roque, and assures them, that the 6000 slaves, lately released to be sent on a desperate scheme, are designed to be put into gun boats, to attempt to spread flames and destruction among our ships, and the approaching parts of our fortresses. In consequence of this information, the garrison are taking the most effectual measures to prevent the infernal scheme.

A correspondent, who wishes to ease the minds of the people from those apprehensions which must naturally arise from the report of the combined fleets having been seen off Belleisle, and being now in the Channel, assures us, that about the latter end of July, or the beginning of August, Monsieur de la Mothe Piquet, with seven sail of the line, was to sail from the West-Indies for France, with upwards of 40 sail of St. Domingo-men under convoy, part of which ships were seen off Belleisle, the 7th inst. which probably gave rise to the above report.

A letter from a gentleman at Portsmouth to his friend in London, dated September 20, says, "Last night we discovered some sails bearing into port with English colours, which at half past six they came to anchor, and proved to be the Gibraltar and two frigates, returned from a cruise, and brought in with them six sail of transports taken off Brest harbour. They were bound to Corunna, for the use of the fleet, under convoy of the La Diana of 36 guns, and La Protecteur of 40 guns, who on sight of our 80 gun man of war, and two frigates, steered back again into Brest, when three French men of war that lay there at single anchor slipped their cables, and stood after us, but we having the weather gage of them escaped."

"I cannot get their names nor their lading-time enough for this post, but suppose you will hear the particulars at London before I can send."

A Dutch ship arrived from Quebec, gives us the pleasing intelligence of the health and comforts enjoyed by the garrison and inhabitants; that General Haldimand is most deservedly respected by all denominations, and that their trade flourishes beyond conception.

The Treasury of Spain is at this moment a pennyless pocket. The Ministry have adopted the project of circulating State Bills, which, as Spain is not in debt, was thought a practicable idea; but the whole commercial part of the kingdom have resisted the scheme, and refuse to come into it; the consequence is, the Cabinets of Versailles and Madrid are moving all their powers to force the project, and give it execution; and at this moment France herself is beggared; Monsieur Neckar having exhausted all his financial system; and finding his station insupportably irksome, from the numberless enemies he has made by his first and greatly applauded plan (at least by the British Opposition in both Houses) of raising money by an economical reduction of the expence of the Menus Plaisirs du Roi; has desired to resign, but is kept in office against his own will by the Court faction, who have offered him place to others in vain; no man, who had any abilities, and regarded his character, chusing to accept so ticklish and difficult a situation.

From Petersburg there is advice, that the whole Russian fleet will winter at home; and not at any port in the Mediterranean, as was expected—the report of their having entered the harbour of Brest, is very erroneous; as also the account of their being laden with naval stores for the use of the enemies of Great-Britain.

The burning the great magazine of hemp at Petersburg, will greatly retard the fitting out of twelve sail more of the line, which would have been ready for sea by next spring.

and it will be some time before it can be replaced, as the quantity was immense. Some strangers have been suspected of having caused this calamity. Two of them were arrested, but, after undergoing several examinations, they have been released.

From Paris we learn, that M. de Rocque, General of the army, and who served in Germany with great reputation last war, is appointed Commander in Chief of all the land forces in the West-Indies, and that he will sail with the next reinforcement to Martinique—the number of troops that will go with him will be between 7 and 8000, though some positively assert 10,000.

The last letters from Gibraltar, by way of Lisbon, mention, that a violent shock of an earthquake had happened at Tangier, by which several houses were thrown down, and the walls of the city received great damage.

Advices have been received at the Admiralty, from the commanding officer of the Resolution and Discovery, (the ships with which the great and unfortunate Captain Cook undertook his expedition for discoveries in the South Seas) and brings an authentic account of their arrival in the Orkneys, but that the sailors to a man refused to proceed any further without protections from being impressed, from which perhaps they justly think their sufferings ought to exempt them; and under the circumstances of their having been four years absent, and on such critical service, will, it is imagined, induce their Lordships to grant their request.

It is a most remarkable circumstance, that out of sixty men, the complement on board of the Discovery, not one died during the whole voyage. Capt. Clarke excepted; and on board the Resolution, where there were one hundred and twenty, they only lost three, one of whom was killed by the side of Capt. Cook.

It is thought there will be a strong contest at the election of sixteen Peers to represent the Scotch nobility. The whole Peerage consists of but 87, of which four are minors, and one Roman Catholic, which reduces the votes to 82; but of them 11 are out of the kingdom.

There has not been a greater stab to the power of the Crown, than Mr. Grenville's act for the better regulating controverted elections. Previous to that time, and more particularly in the days of Walpole, Ministry, on every new election were upon the watch for all those Members who voted against them; immediately their opponents were found out, and recommended to petition. The consequence of which was, that nine times out of ten the petitioners were successful.

This day, at the close of the poll for the city and liberty of Westminster, at three o'clock, the numbers stood as follows:

For Lord Charles Fitzroy 4078
Lord Lincoln 4257

Lord Lincoln has given up the contest for Westminster, by declining the poll.

MEMBERS elected for the ensuing PARLIAMENT.

- Anglesea. Lord Bulkeley.
- Beaumaris. Sir George Warren.
- Great Bedford, in Wiltshire. Paul Methuen, Esq; and Sir Merrick Burrell, Bart.
- Berwick. Major-General Vaughan, and Sir John Hufsey Delaval, Bart.
- Bewdley. Lord Westcote.
- Bodmin. George Hunt and William Masterman, Esqrs.
- Brecon. Charles Gould, Esq;
- Bridgenorth. Thomas Whitmore, Esq; and Admiral Pigot.
- Cambridge Town. Benjamin Keene, and James Warwood Adeane, Esqrs.
- Canterbury. George Gipps and Charles Robinson, Esqrs.
- Cardiffe. Sir Herbert Mackworth.
- Cardigan. John Campbell, Esq;
- Carnarvon. Glynn Wynn, Esq;
- Chichester. Honourable General Keppel, and Thomas Steele, Esq;
- Clitheroe. Major Lister, and Mr Parker.
- Cockermouth. Lowther, and John Baines Garforth, Esqrs.
- Cornwall. Sir William Lemon, Bart. and Edward Elliot, Esq;
- Downton. R. Shaftoe, and H. S. Conway, Esqrs.
- Dumfrieshire. Lord Frederick Campbell.
- Flinth. Watkin Williams, Esq;
- Gloucestershire. Sir William Guise, Bart. and William Bromley Chester, Esq;
- Helfton. Philip Yorke, and Jocelyn Dean, Esqrs.—Lord Hyde, and William Evelyn, Esq;—a double return.
- Huntingdonshire. Right Hon. Earl Ladbroke, and Viscount Hinchinbrook.
- Lincoln. Sir Thomas Clarges, Bart. and Robert Vyner, Esq;
- Linlithgow. Sir William Augustus Cunyngnam.
- Luggerhall. George Augustus Selwyn, Esq; and Lord Melbourne.
- Malden. John Strutt, and Eliah Harvey, Esqrs.
- Montgomery. Whithed Keene, Esq;
- Newcastle. Sir M. W. Ridley, and Mr Bowes.
- Northamptonshire. Lucy Knightly, and Thomas Powys, Esqrs.
- Orford. Lord Viscount Beauchamp, and the Hon. Seymour Conway.
- Pembroke, in Wales. Hugh Owen, Esq;
- Suffex. Thomas Pelham, Esq; and Lord George Lennox.
- Wenlock. Sir Henry Bridgeman, Bart. and Thomas Whitmore, Esq;
- Woolwich. John St. Leger Douglas, and Andrew Baynton, Esqrs.

particulars, apply to William Dick writer to the signet.

From the London Gazette, Sept. 23.
Windsor Castle, Sept. 22.

THIS morning, at a little after ten o'clock, the Queen was happily delivered of a Prince. This great event was made known by the firing of the Park and Tower guns.

Her Majesty is, God be praised, as well as can be expected; and the young Prince is in perfect health.

St James's, September 23. Yesterday, being the anniversary of their Majesties Coronation, the guns in the Park and at the Tower were fired at one o'clock; and in the evening there were illuminations, and other public demonstrations of joy.

At the Court at St James's, the 20th of September 1780.

P R E S E N T,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council,
WHEREAS Information hath been received, that the Plague doth at this time rage with great violence at Constantinople and other parts of the Levant; and whereas certain species of goods and merchandise, such as books, silk, raw, thrown, or wrought, linen, cotton-wool, cotton-yarn, grograin or Mohair yarn, goats hair, Carmentia wool, carpets, camlets, burdets, or other manufacture of silk and cotton, kid skins, skins in the wool or hair, sponges, wine and oil in casks, thread stockings, all goods packed with straw and cotton, mats or matting, and sails, are more especially liable to retain infection, and may be brought from the said places so infected into other countries, and from thence imported into his Majesty's dominions in ships not obliged to perform quarantine: His Majesty doth hereby, with the advice of his Privy Council, order, that all ships and vessels whatsoever, having any of the articles above enumerated on board, that are already arrived, or shall hereafter arrive, in any of the ports of this kingdom, or of the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, do make their quarantine for forty days; and do likewise strictly conform themselves in all respects to the rules and regulations now in force, and required to be observed by ships and vessels subject to quarantine. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, the Lieutenant General and the rest of the Principal Officers of the Ordnance, his Majesty's Secretary at War, and the Governors or Commanders in Chief for the time being of the said respective Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, and Man, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

Berlin, Sept. 13. The King of Prussia arrived here yesterday, and dined with the Princess Amelia. This morning, his Majesty reviewed the Artillery, and set out at eleven o'clock for Potsdam.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYDS, September 22.

The Admiral Barrington, Pallmouth, was spoke with the 4th ult. off the Western Isles, all well; had fallen in with a vessel from Liverpool to Charleston, mounting 30 nine-pounders, and they intended keeping company the remainder of the voyage.

Captain Hilman, of the Maidstone privateer, with the Minorca Frigate's tender in company, has taken and sent into the port of Mahon, two Dutch ships, bound from Amsterdam to Valencia in Spain.

Several victuallers and transports, with troops on board, bound from Cork to Quebec, which separated in a gale of wind, are put back to Cork.

The Ceres, Pine, failed from St Kitts the 7th of July, and said to be arrived at Plymouth, is premature.

Dartmouth 19. Yesterday arrived the *Aolus* privateer, Captain Jackson, from a cruise, and has brought in *La Pelite Julie*, from L'Orient for the Isle of France, laden with brandy, wine, cordage, &c. This day arrived the *Friendship* privateer, Capt. Absahams, from a cruise, having taken a Spanish snow in ballast.

The *Friendship*, Bell, from St Kitts to London, foundered in a gale of wind on the 2d inst.; the crew were taken up by the *Jenny*, Hunter, arrived at Cork.

A French row boat privateer is taken and brought into the Downs by the *Flying Fish* cutter.

The *Chance* Brig, Capt. Nowland, from St Kitts to Liverpool, which parted the 2d inst. in a gale of wind, is arrived at Cappel, near Limerick, in distress; Capt. Nowland says he expected the *Peggy*, Capt. Holt, bound to Cork, would soon arrive.

Pool 18. Captain Andrews, of the *Enterprise* privateer of this port, this day arrived from Calcas Bay, says, that before he failed from thence, an embargo was laid on all English ships at Lisbon.

The *Enterprise* privateer of Liverpool, has taken six more prizes, one of which is arrived at Liverpool, and left the rest well the 5th current.

The *Anna Sophia*, Nielson, from Dublin to London, is taken by an American privateer.

The *Stag* privateer has taken and sent into Jersey, the *St Joseph*, of 70 tons; *La Felicie* of 100 ditto, and *La Chevalier* Dartheise, of 60 ditto, all with pitch, tar, &c. from Bordeaux to St Malo and Granville; she has also, in company with the *Enterprise* of Liverpool, taken the brig *Valiant*, of 70 tons, laden with flour, wine, &c. and a French dogger, with pitch, tar, &c. The *Valiant* was lost going into Liverpool, and all perished except one man.

From the London Papers, Sept. 23.

Petersburgh, Aug. 29. Last Saturday evening, at about eight o'clock, this city was terribly alarmed by a dreadful fire breaking out in the hemp magazine, which raged with such violence, that it was not only impossible to stop its burning down the warehouse, but even its communicating to several vessels that were loaded and loading with hemp, flax, oil, and cordage, which, being all combustible goods, made the conflagration very tremendous; and had not the flames taken another direction, the whole quarter of Wasily-Ostrow must have been burnt. The fire, however, communicated to a magazine which was surrounded with water, and contained great part of the last crop of tobacco which grew in the Ukraine. The fire burnt three days, and the damage done by it is reckoned at two millions of rubles; the number of people who lost their lives is not yet known, but from various circumstances it is not doubted but it must be very great.

Cádiz, Aug. 22. The Major-General of the marine has declared, that the commandant of that department has received an express from the Governor of a fort on the coast, with accounts that 30 English vessels, bound to Gibraltar from Algiers, with provisions, have been taken by a division of Don Barcelo's Squadron, and sent into Carthage. We impatiently wait for confirmation of this important news.

Among other valuable stores on board the convoy taken by the combined fleets is copper, sufficient to sheath five men of war.

L O N D O N.

In consequence of the safe delivery of the Queen, the Right Hon. Lord Boston, Lord of his Majesty's Bedchamber in waiting, attended yesterday at St James's to receive the congratulatory compliments of the foreign Ministers, and the Nobility, on the above happy occasion; and this day one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber was present in her Majesty's apartments to receive compliments, and to take down the names of such of the nobility, &c. who attended to make enquiries after the Queen.

Yesterday the messengers in the different departments were dispatched to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and to the Ministers resident at foreign Courts, with the account of the safe delivery of the Queen.

On account of her Majesty's delivery yesterday of a Prince, the Park and Tower guns were fired twice; first, in observation of the day, and lastly, on the joyful event of the Queen's safe delivery.

There are at this time in the West Indies with Admirals

Rodney, Parker, &c. 30 sail of the line; in America, with Arbuthnot and Graves, ten sail of the line; at Halifax, one 60 gun ship; and with a fleet now on their voyage to an American port, two sail of the line. These, with ten sail more of the line that are ordered for that quarter, will make the number 55 sail of the line, of which three are of 90 guns and upwards, 28 of 74 guns and upwards, five of 70 guns, twelve of 64 guns, and seven of 60 guns.

The convoy which is expected to be appointed for the West Indies, it is said, will consist of six ships of the line, besides frigates, who as soon as they have convoyed the ships to the different ports, are to join Admiral Rodney's fleet.

Governor Dalling's letters to Government say, that the island of Jamaica is rendered one of the strongest, best fortified places in the West Indies; that the Governor of the Havannah had intended an expedition against it, but laid it aside until a more favourable opportunity, and that he had wrote to General Vaughan to send him a strong reinforcement from the army at St Lucia, in order to be the better ready to receive him whenever he chuses to pay him a visit.

We are assured that Don Cordova, when he captured the East and West India fleet, gave the most positive orders against plundering the prisoners, and that the defaulters might, upon detection, expect to be made immediate examples of, to the utmost rigour of martial law; and we are happy in being informed by many letters that those orders were most punctually obeyed.

A letter in town from a young gentleman, taken prisoner in the Hillsborough Indian, and carried into Cadiz, says, "It is impossible for me to express the tender treatment we meet from the enemy; the ladies that were passengers in the different ships have had all their wearing apparel returned to them, and are treated with a respect that does the greatest honour to the Spanish nation."

From Madrid we learn, that in consequence of the determination of the Privy-Council to carry on the siege of Gibraltar with vigour, orders had been sent to Cadiz for eight sail of the line to be detached from the grand fleet to join Don Barcelo, whose squadron will then consist of fourteen sail of the line. Monsieur D'Estaing being designed for another service, does not take the command.

We have advice from the Havannah, by way of Madrid, of the loss of the Spanish frigate *Hermione*, of 36 guns (built at Havannah) on the 28th of June, in a tornado, on her passage from Martinique home with dispatches for the Governor. A French frigate was in company with her, who was dismasted, and could give her no assistance; all her hands are supposed to have perished.

The master of Lloyd's coffee-house sent yesterday an account to the Admiralty, that intelligence had been received and entered to their books, of the arrival of a packet from New-York. We are authorized to say, that upon the most diligent enquiry, we found no dispatches to have been received by Government when this paper went to press.

The *Monmouth* East-Indiaman, that was captured by the combined fleets, engaged one of the Spanish 64 gun ships for a considerable time; she had nine men killed and six wounded in the action.

This morning at nine o'clock, the High Bailiff of Westminster, attended by his proper officers, appeared on the Hurlings in Covent-Garden, when the Cryer, by the High Bailiff's order, informed the electors that Admiral Rodney and Charles Fox, Esq; were duly elected members for the city of Westminster.

Lord Lincoln's friends had agreed to, and fixed for the 10th of October.

Mr Fox then thanked the electors for the honour they had done him in electing him, and begged leave to say a few words on the accusation which had been brought against him, respecting his selling a certain Borough: He declared, upon his honour, that he never sold the Borough meant in the accusation, nor the interest of it, nor any other. At any time when he had interest in any county or town, he always gave it to those candidates who were of his way of thinking; he also complained, that when any matter in dispute was to be determined on the Hurlings, all the Justices of the Peace were always against him, and concluded with saying, that the propagator of all the calumnies, which had been published against him, were guilty of falsehood.

In the poll for Westminster in the year 1750, there appeared more than 1400 bad votes upon the books. After so sharp and long a contest as the present, in which so many have given their votes, and such efforts have been used by the candidates and their friends, on both sides; it is not improbable, but that this number, on the approaching scrutiny, will appear to be greatly increased, and perhaps to much more than ever has been known on the like occasion.

At the final close of the poll for the election of members for the city of Bristol, the numbers were as follow:

For Mr Brickdale	2771
Sir H. Lippencott	2528
Mr Cruger	1721
Mr Peach	788

Mr Crichton, on being elected Sheriff on Thursday, said, "he had not words to express his gratitude or his feelings for the high honour they had conferred upon him in electing him to succeed the worthy Mr Alderman Kirkman, their Sheriff elect, and his much esteemed friend: While he sincerely and truly lamented the loss which they all felt at his death, he could not avoid acknowledging how much he was gratified in the present testimony of the approbation and esteem of his fellow-citizens. He begged leave to say a few words, and only a few, for he found himself almost unequal to the task of addressing them on the occasion. He would give them the most sincere assurance that he would perform the duties of his station with integrity and diligence. One of the most necessary and important of these duties was the conversation of the peace of the city, and of the neighbouring country. They must all feelingly lament the late unfortunate and melancholy violation of that peace, which had proceeded to such daring lengths as to give cause for the interference of a power that nothing but such necessity could give a sanction to. It would be his constant study and endeavour to make the civil power equal, if possible, to every emergency; and he knew their sentiments too well to doubt but that they thought with him, that the civil power was the true constitutional guard which every citizen ought to look up to, and assist in the suppression of every disturbance; and that the military was a power of which every Englishman ought to be constantly jealous." He was here interrup-

ted by applause, and being a good deal embarrassed, he retired amidst the shouts and approbation of his fellow-citizens.

The two Lieutenants, who, after the deaths of Captain Cook and Captain Clarke, became commanders of the *Resolution* and *Discovery*, and who brought them home, are, by order of the Admiralty-Board, put on the list of masters and Commanders, and on half-pay; besides which they are to have a very handsome gratuity.

The account in the morning papers of six sail of transports being taken off Brest harbour by the Gibraltar man of war, and carried into Portsmouth, is probably erroneous; none of the regular letters from thence, particularly that received from our correspondent there, by this day's post, making the least mention of any such event.

We can assure our female readers on the authority of a gentleman just returned from Paris, that a very considerable revolution in dress hath lately taken place among the French of the *sew*, whose heads have rapidly sunk full half a yard. The cushion is returned to the dung-hill whence it sprung. No caps, nor any other ornament, except four flowing curls, and a broad fall round the waist. In short, they look very like our boarding-school Misses.

The account of Lord Grosvenor's death, mentioned in the papers, is premature.

A report prevails, that a certain gentleman, late in a very public situation among the *Beau Monde*, had been committed upon the Coroner's Verdict, to the jail at Warwick, for the murder (by poison) of a certain Baronet. The very respectable character which the above gentleman always sustained, induces us to hope that this melancholy circumstance wants confirmation. However, the facts upon which suspicion is grounded, are said to be, that the mother of the deceased, in administering a draught of supposed physic, spilled a part upon the floor, which the above gentleman, with his own hands, was observed to wipe up; it is also said that he rinsed all the phials that had contained the same kind of medicine; and further, that by the death of the Baronet, he comes into immediate possession of 1200 l. per ann.

Sir Theodosius Boughton, Bart. who has been wickedly deprived of his life by poison, was bred at Eton, and was much beloved by his school-fellows. He was one of the young lads of fortune who had letters sent them by the Jew brokers, offering them money at only 50 per cent. and a premium.

Birmingham, Sept. 18. The sudden death of a young Baronet, not quite twenty-one, near Rugby, in this county, which happened about a fortnight ago, having occasioned various conjectures as to the cause thereof, several of his friends at length determined to have his body taken up, although it had been then interred more than ten days, in order to discover, if it were possible, whether any, and what means had been used to put an untimely end to his existence. Accordingly an eminent Physician, and a very skilful Surgeon, of Coventry, together with a Surgeon of Rugby, were requested to attend at the opening of the body; and though they were unable, after a minute examination, to find any particles of a poisonous drug remaining, still they did not hesitate to declare, from various strong circumstances which had occurred, that there was the greatest reason to believe the unfortunate young gentleman had been destroyed by poison. Amongst other shocking symptoms which served to decide them in this opinion, were these; that when the body was taken up, the tongue was found hanging out of the mouth a prodigious way, was swelled to a enormous size, and turned backwards so far as nearly to touch the nose; and that the corpse was a spectacle of horror to every beholder. These melancholy and alarming appearances induced a noble Peer, and several respectable gentlemen in the neighbourhood, to direct an inquest to be taken on the body, which sat accordingly last week, but we are not yet informed of the verdict.—Another account says, the Jury brought in their verdict that he died by poison.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Sept. 23.

"This day, at noon, dispatches were received by Government, from Paris, with an account that advice had been received by Monsieur Sartine, that Monsieur D'Estaing was so exceedingly ill at St Idesons, that he could not take upon him any command whatsoever, which has given great uneasiness to the Court.

"The four following regiments are ordered for embarkation, to the West Indies, viz. *Lorraine* (2d battalion), 900 men; *La Pousille* (1st battalion), 850 men; *Le Clerc*, 800 men; *De Nalles*, 1000 men; and they are upon their march for St Malo.

"The *St George*, intelligence cutter, is arrived at Plymouth from a cruise in the Channel. On the 12th inst. she took a large Dutch vessel bound to Cadiz, with naval stores, worth 18,000 l. She saw nothing of the combined fleet.

"Advice was received, at three o'clock this afternoon, from Lieutenant Peverell, of the *Jafon* cutter, off Brest, which confirms the report of six sail of the line having gone from thence to Cadiz. He also says, that on the 17th inst. there were in Brest Roads, only four sail of the line, three frigates, and three armed cutters, with one Admiral's flag flying on the main-top-mast head.

"Thursday next a cartel ship will sail from Portsmouth, with Spanish prisoners, from Winchester castle to Spain, in order to exchange the officers and seamen, taken in the East and West India fleets, by which Government will obtain upwards of 2000 seamen for the navy.

"We learn from very good authority, that the grand fleet, under Admiral Darby, is but very poorly manned; and that, during the time they lay at Portsmouth, the desertion exceeded 480 seamen and marines.

"The loss the East India Company will sustain, by the capture of the cadets and soldiers, in their ships lately taken, amounts to 6800 l. upon the very lowest calculation.

"Last night, eleven pirates were brought, under a strong guard, from Dover, and lodged in Wood-street compter. They are for trial at the next Admiralty Sessions.

"Upon Mr Burke's determining to decline the poll for Bristol, he expressed himself to a friend in the celebrated words of Addison's *Cato*—

"When vice prevails, and impious men bear sway,

"The post of honour is private station."

"The Minister has failed in so many places to bring in his dependants, and is so hard run to make up his numbers, that he is said to have sent as far as the *Orinoco* to create an opposition."

"Mr Fox and Admiral Young (for Sir George Rodney) were chaired to-day, as Members for Westminster. The scrutiny demanded by Lord Lincoln is to commence the 10th next month.

"The report of a packet having arrived from New York, has at last been totally exploded. The correspondent at Falmouth, who usually sends the ship list, mentioned such a packet having arrived, but no letters or passengers had yet come ashore from her. The Post-master at Falmouth writes the same day, and says nothing about it; this caused great trouble about it on Friday, and when this day's letters were delivered without a word of it, it was struck out of Lloyd's books.

"A convoy is appointed for Charleston, South Carolina, to sail on the 10th of October, and all the ships for Georgia, Florida, &c. will sail with it.

"It will be a very large fleet; for, what with the great number of

passengers going out to recover that property which the rebel government robbed them of, and the numbers going out to appointments in the new government, the ships are almost full already.

On the agreeable news arriving yesterday, that her Majesty had been safely delivered of a Prince, the flag was displayed from the Castle, and a round of the great guns fired at three o'clock afternoon.

This day, the following gentlemen were chosen Merchant and Trades Counsellors for the ensuing year, viz.

Mess. James Bartlet, Banker,
Alexander Seton, Brewer, } Merchant Counsellors.
Francis Shand, Merchant,
James Gibson, Surgeon, } Trades Counsellors.
William Butler, Wright,

The above gentlemen are all in the interest of Sir Laurence Dundas.

Monday, William French, Esq; Provost of Glasgow was chosen Delegate for the election of a representative in Parliament for that district of burghs. He carried it by a majority of six, in opposition to the noble family of Argyll. This change was effected through the influence of two great merchants; but it is said the majority of Delegates for the district are still in the Argyll interest.

We can assure the Public, that the Roxburghshire Election is fixed for Tuesday the 3d October next.

Mr Alexander Brown, merchant in Edinburgh, son of the deceased William Brown of Ellistown, died at his house in Tiviot-Road on Saturday last.

On the 19th inst. died at Bristol ho-wells, where he had gone on account of his health, Mr William Scotland writer in Edinburgh.

In spring last, a gentleman in Huntly sowed some lint-seed. The growth was woven into linen, and is now bleaching at Huntly.

This day, several of the Spanish prisoners taken on board the packet from Buenos Ayres were brought to town from Greenock. Among their number, it is said, is the Jesuit priest, mentioned in former papers.

Yesterday, the Apollo, Captain Bazely, failed from the Road of Leith, in quest of the French privateer now upon the north coast.

An express arrived here on Monday from the Admiralty to Captain Bazely of the Apollo frigate in Leith Roads, acquainting him that the frigates and four cutters had failed from Dunkirk for the north seas, and desired he might communicate this intelligence to Commodore Murray, who is cruising on the east coast of Scotland.

Saturday last, the ground for the Battery near Leith was staked out, and is to be carried on under the direction of Captain Frazer Chief Engineer for Scotland; and to be executed by the following gentlemen, viz.—The mason-work by Mr Craig architect, the wright-work by Mr Young carpenter to the Board of Ordnance, and the slater-work by Mr Crueket slater in Leith, and not by Mr Craig only, as mentioned in a former paper.

A correspondent says, so many dreadful catastrophes have happened within these few years from poison, that it is surely worth the attention of a Patriotic member of Parliament to bring in a bill, that should declare it a capital offence for any persons in the medical line to sell any sort of poison, except such as is compounded for the use of their own patients.

Extract of a letter from Dundee, Sept. 26.

"The burghs of Perth, Dundee, and Forfar having some time ago unanimously declared their intention of supporting George Dempster, Esq; of Dunnichen, at the ensuing general election, they have now chosen their Delegates.

"George Faichney, Esq; Provost, was unanimously chosen Delegate for Perth, on Thursday the 14th inst.

"Henry Geckie, Esq; Provost, was unanimously chosen Delegate for Dundee, on Saturday the 23d inst. And,

"John Ure, Esq; Provost, was unanimously chosen Delegate for Forfar, on Saturday the 23d inst."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Peterhead, to a ship-mast in Leith, dated Sept. 23.

"I hope this finds you safe at Leith, and it was lucky you got away; for, this day, a privateer of 20 guns appeared off here, whom we suppose to be the same who so long infested this coast some time since. Is a ship with white bottom, black sides, and stern flush, and a small figure head, fore and main top-gallant-masts, and pole mizen top-gallant mast; and seems perfectly acquainted with the coast."

Extract of a letter from Cork, Sept. 13.

"This day, the True Briton, Ramsay; Valiant, Huller; and Fishburn, Gill, arrived at Cove; they are part of the fleet for Quebec, which sailed from Portsmouth the 25th or 26th ult. under convoy of the Ephesus and Garland, and are said to have separated in a storm the 6th inst."

Extract of a letter from Dunfermline, Sept. 26.

"On Saturday last, the election of a Delegate for the burgh of Kirkcudbright came on there, when Provost Murdoch was chosen by a great majority: And, yesterday, Mr Hylop of Lochend was also chosen Delegate for this burgh: Both which gentlemen are in the interest of Sir Robert Herries. It is said that the Council of Annan are also in his interest, one only excepted.

"On Sunday evening, there commenced here a violent storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied with rain, such as has not been remembered here these many years, which continued from five till seven o'clock. We hear that a poor man, herding cattle at Torthorwald, was killed dead on the spot; his whole clothes being torn and burnt in a surprising manner, and a hole made in his skull; it was not known whether it had been occasioned by the lightning, or by his falling.

"On Wednesday night last, one Hutchison having met with Charles Anderson, journeyman saddler of this town, in the close of Peter Thomson innkeeper, Hutchison knocked down Anderson with a heavy stick, and struck him so severely therewith on the head, that he made two different fractures in his skull. Although every assistance was immediately given him, and his skull was trepanned, yet there was no hopes of his life for several days. And although there is now some hopes of his recovery, yet Hutchison is kept prisoner in the tolbooth here; having been immediately apprehended after committing this cruel assault."

A correspondent remarks, upon the Jesuit's Narrative of the Spanish revolt, inserted in last Saturday's paper, that the defection of their Colonies proceeds upon the very same principle with that of our own—an aversion to pay taxes, and their necessary concomitants, Royal Custom-houses. In

short, like our American brethren, they want to shake off all subjection to the parent state, for which taxation is only made a pretence.—This insurrection appears to have broke out at La Paz so early as 25th March last, since which time no taxes have been paid there. Peace, however, seems to have been again established. But it was of short duration. On the 6th May, the insurrection became general; and, we are told, broke out in five different places all in one day. This could only have happened in consequence of a regular preconcerted scheme of rebellion; as the distance betwixt Cuzco in Peru, which is the most northerly, and Tucuman or Tucman, the southernmost of these revolted provinces, cannot be less than 1500 miles.

Cuzco is a large and handsome town of South America, in Peru, formerly the residence of the Incas. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, and is built in a square form, in the middle of which there is the best market in all America: four large streets terminate in this square, which are all as straight as a line, and regard the four quarters of the world. The Spaniards tell us wonderful things of the richness of the Inca's palace, and of the temple of the sun; but more sober travellers, judging from what remains, think most of them to be fabulous. At present it contains 8 large parishes, and 5 religious houses, the best of which belongs to the Jesuits, and the number of the inhabitants may be about 50,000, of which three-fourths are the original natives, Americans. There are streams of water run through the town, which are a great convenience in so hot a country, where it never rains. It is 375 miles E. of Lima, long. 74. 37. W. lat. 13. 0. S.

Arequipa is an episcopal town of South America, in Peru. The air is very temperate, and the best in the country. Near it there is a dreadful volcano; and it is seated on a river, in a very fertile country, 290 miles S. by E. of Lima. Long. 73. 3. W. lat. 16. 40. S.

La Paz is a town of South America, in Peru, and in the audience of Los Charcas, with a Bishop's See. It is seated 180 miles N. of La Plata, and 250 S. E. of Cuzco, at the foot of a mountain, in a valley abounding with vines and fruits, which begin to be ripe in January. Long. 65. 5. W. Lat. 17. 50. S.

Potosi is a very rich, populous, and considerable town of South America, in Peru, and in the province of Los Charcas. There is the best silver mine in all America, in a mountain in form of a sugar loaf. Silver is as common in this place as iron is in Europe; however, it is almost exhausted; at least they get but little from it in comparison of what they did formerly; and the mountain itself is said to be little better than a shell. The country about this place is so naked and barren, that they are obliged to get their provisions from the neighbouring provinces. Some that have been there lately affirm, that it still brings in a great revenue to Spain. It is seated at the bottom of the mountain of Potosi, 300 miles S. E. of Arica. Long. 64. 25. W. lat. 20. 40. S.

Chiquisaca is a considerable town in the neighbourhood of Potosi.

Tucuman is a province of Paraguay; bounded on the N. by Los-Chicas, and Chaco; on the E. by Chaco, and Rio-de-la-Plata; on the S. by the country of Chicuitos and Pampas; and on the W. by the bishoprick of St Jago. The air is hot, and the earth sandy; though some parts are fruitful enough, and the original natives have a good character.

Buenos Ayres, or Ciudad de la Trinidad, is one of the most considerable sea-port towns in the province of La Plata, on the east coast of South America, with a Bishop's see. It is well fortified, and defended by a numerous artillery; and hither is brought a great part of the treasures and merchandizes of Peru and Chili by the river Plata and other rivers, which are exported to Spain. When the English had the advantage of the Asiento contract, negro slaves were brought hither by factors, and sold to the Spaniards, who lent them to their settlements in Peru and Chili. It was founded by Mendoza, in 1531, but afterwards abandoned. In 1544 another colony of Spaniards came here, who left it also; but it was rebuilt in 1582, and is at present inhabited by Spaniards and the native Americans. It is seated on the banks of the river Plata, 50 miles from the sea, though the river there is 21 miles in breadth. Long. 60. 5. W. lat. 34. 55. S.

There cannot be a doubt but that the insurrections which have happened in these provinces must be attended with very serious consequences to the Court of Spain; the revolted cities are among the most considerable in the Spanish dominions in that part of the world, and no doubt will draw many others after them. The Indians have long groined under an intolerable yoke, from which we may suppose, from their present conduct, they have been long meditating emancipation. There are, besides the native Indians, many other sorts of people, who will readily join in the revolution, out of hate to the Spaniards, who treat all persons, but those who are natives of Spain, with the utmost contempt. Add to this, that the Spaniards are but an inconsiderable number, compared with the natives themselves, who are, for the most part, well trained to arms; and who, as they consider themselves the natural owners of that country, will certainly display a courage for the recovery of it, equal to the prize they contend for.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

It is curious, says a correspondent, to observe the language of the late minority members on the present elections. They all assure their constituents, that they are firm friends to Government. Even Mr Keppel, when he proposed himself at Windsor, addressed the voters in a speech which he read, and had the effrontery to tell them, that he was a most excellent friend to his country. But it must give satisfaction to every real friend to his King and country, that in few places have the voters been found weak enough, or wicked enough, to believe these gentry.—The whole kingdom seems convinced, that they have been its greatest enemies, and now shows a proper indignation at their unprincipled conduct.

Erratum.—In the account of Thomson's birth-day in Monday's paper:—In the line respecting Sir J. Wallace, for "darings Action," read "daring Actions."

SOUND LIST, by Mr WALTER WOOD.

Sept. 10. Betty of Wemyss, Deas, from Memel for Leith, with logs.
12. Two Sisters, Youll, from Dantz, for Aberdeen, with goods.
Joseph of Kirkcaldie, Wallace, from Memel for Dundee.

Leith Shipping, Sept. 23—27.

Ships.	Masters.	Ports.	Cargo.
Janet and Margaret,	Mrs.	Berwick,	grain.
Mary and Betty,	Smith,	Christianburg,	tar.
Annal,	Tilson,	Mullis,	kelp and tar.
Thomas,	Grant,	Aberdeen,	goods.
Katty,	McLean,	Inverness,	whisky.
Nelly,	Whart,	Borrowdowns,	salt.
SAILED.			
Hoop,	Smith,	Hampburgh,	coals.
John,	Fyfe,	Glasgow,	goods.
Mary,	Muckeljohn,	Borrowdowns,	goods.
Nelly,	Tulloch,	Glasgow,	goods.
William and Anne,	Matthews,	Aberdeen,	goods.

ARR, 22d September 1780.

In order to prevent vexatious Diligences being used against individuals in the City of Ayr, by attacking the Electors of that city, at the eve of the Michaelmas head court, or upon the day of election, in hopes, at that critical period, to recover payment;—Sir Adam Ferguson and Major Montgomerie, the two Candidates, have agreed, that in the event of any of the friends of either party being attacked, a real voter present, in the interest of the opposite party, shall retire out of court; which renders it vain for any person to think they shall have a better chance of recovering payment, by using harsh means at this particular time:—of which it is thought proper to give this public information.

INDEPENDENT FREE BURGESSES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

THE Honour I have this day received from the free burgesses of my fellow-burgesses, demands my warmest thanks. I feel infinite satisfaction in considering, that the strongest approbation of my past conduct in Parliament is expressed by the free and unbiassed support which I have experienced on the present occasion. As your Representative, my duty will demand, as your countryman and fellow-burgess, our blended interests will call forth—my utmost vigilance in the preservation of our Religious and Civil Rights. You, my Electors, have set before me a noble example of Independence. I will imitate it, by supporting, to the utmost of my power, the character of an Independent Representative of Free Men. I am, with the highest gratitude, respect, and attachment,

GENTLEMEN,
Your most obliged and most faithful servant,
Newcastle, 21st Sept. 1780.
MATHEW WHITE RIDLEY.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, EDINBURGH, 23th September 1780.

WHEREAS, upon the morning of Saturday last, the 23d instant, about four o'clock, sundry persons on foot, and one on horseback, armed, were offered coming from Prince Street towards the New Bridge; and having been accosted by some officers of the revenue, they immediately turned back and fled; but the horse being overtaken by JOHN WILLIAMSON land-carriage waiter at Leith, one of the officers, and he attempting to stop it, and make a seizure of a burden upon it of prohibited goods, he was attacked by its rider, or some other person in company, and before any other of the officers could come up to his assistance, beat and wounded in a cruel manner, that he died a few hours thereafter; leaving behind him a wife and three helpless children, one of whom blind from his infancy.—The Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, for the more ready discovery of the persons guilty of such atrocious cruelty, do hereby offer a Reward of FIFTY POUNDS STERLING to any person, or persons other than the actual offender, who shall give notice to them of the person guilty of the said murder, so as he may be brought to justice:—The money to be paid by the Receiver General of the Customs, on conviction of the offender.

By order of the Commissioners,
R. E. PHILIPS, Secretary.

A WATCH STOLEN.

THERE was Stolen within these few days, from a house in the town of Dunfermline,
A SILVER WATCH, with an enamelled Dial-plate, maker's name David Hastings, Alnwick, No. 150. Any person who will bring the same, or give such information as shall lead to the recovery of it, to Mr William Dickie watch-maker, Dunfermline, or to the Publisher of this paper, will be handsomely rewarded.

STOLEN or STRAYED, last night, out of a Park, near Leith,
A LARGE BAY MARE, with a white stripe in her face, her near hind foot white, the other leg swelled in the knee.—Whoever has found her, and will bring her to Mr Maren Stabler in Leith, will be paid all charges, and handsomely rewarded for his trouble.
September 27. 1780.

CALEDONIAN HUNT.

THE ANNUAL MEETING is fixed for Monday the 9th day of October, at the town of Kello, to continue for a fortnight.
Sir Peter Warrender, Preses.
Sir Archibald Hope, Treasurer.
Sir Alexander Don,
Sir John Paterson,
Walter Campbell, Esq; of Shawfield, } Counsellors.
WILLIAM HAGART, Secretary.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

TO be SOLD, a Parcel of ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, in flower-pots, exceeding cheap, and has as fine an effect in ornamenting a room as natural ones, at Mr Mackintosh's, Hair-dresser, Home's close, in the Cowgate.

PINE-APPLE PLANTS to be SOLD.

TO be SOLD at LIVINGSTONE, in the County of Linlithgow, A large Assortment of PINE-APPLE PLANTS, of different kinds and ages, perfectly free from vermin, and in excellent order.
Not to be repeated.

UNIVERSITY of St ANDREWS.

ON Tuesday the 24th of October 1780, the several Classes in the UNITED COLLEGE of St ANDREWS, will be opened.

The PUBLIC and PRIVATE HUMANITY CLASSES, by Professor HUNTER.
The PUBLIC and PRIVATE GREEK CLASSES, by Profess. HALL.
The LOGIC and RHETORIC CLASSES, by Professor BARRON.
The MORAL PHILOSOPHY CLASS, by Professor COOK.
The NATURAL PHILOSOPHY CLASS, by Dr FORBES.
The 1st and 2d MATHEMATICAL CLASSES, by Profess. VILANT.
The CIVIL HISTORY CLASS, by Professor CLEBORN.
The CLASSES for ANATOMY and MEDICINE, by Dr FLINN.
As Professor HUNTER has now procured a House, adjoining to the College, such of the young Gentlemen lodging in the College, as chuse it, may be entrusted to his care.
On Tuesday the 7th of November, the FOUNDATION BURSARIES will be disposed of, as usual, by comparative trial.

TO be LET for three years after Martinmas next, by public roup, within the house of Mrs Smith at Dean, near Edinburgh, upon Monday the 9th of October next, betwixt the hours of eleven and twelve forenoon.—A PARK at DEAN, measuring about twelve acres, with a Pigeon-house, as presently possessed by Alexander Peacock. James Thorburn at Dean will show the premises;—and for further particulars, apply to William Balderston writer to the signet.

A HOUSE TO SELL.

TO be SOLD, THAT LARGE DWELLING-HOUSE, with the Area or Yard at the back of it, lying on the East side of St Andrew's Square, New Town, belonging to and lately possessed by Andrew Craibie, Esq; Advocate.
For particulars, apply to William Dick writer to the signet.

FELLOW CITIZENS, Edinburgh, Sept. 26. 1780.
An uncommon and interesting spectacle has, for some time, engaged the attention of the inhabitants of this metropolis. Two of the richest men in the nation have exerted their most vigorous efforts to procure the votes of a majority of the Council at the election of a Member of Parliament; the one for himself, the other for a young lawyer of considerable merit. As soon as the two candidates offered themselves, they attracted universal notice. Men enquired, or pretended to enquire, with an eager solicitude, which of them was endowed with the most eminent talents, and which of them possessed the most respectable character. The honour of the nation, and the independence of the community, were never thought to be concerned in the dispute. The sole controversy was, whether Sir I. D., distinguished by his great fortune, and his independent spirit, or Mr M., equally distinguished by an early appearance of abilities at the bar, were most worthy of being chosen the Representative of Edinburgh? Impressed with this notion, a political scribbler has, with all the blindness of prejudice, and all the acrimony of party, held forth the character of the latter in the most amiable light, while he has drawn that of the former in the blackest colours. This contest, however, it is apprehended, may be considered in a different view from that in which it has been hitherto represented; from whence it will appear to be of still greater importance than it is generally thought.

Several of the wealthiest and most respectable inhabitants of this city have long regarded it as a matter of the greatest consequence, that they should be represented in Parliament by a person whose fortune might place him far above all pecuniary considerations, and whose moderation might prevent him from exercising an undue authority over the Town Council. Actuated by such worthy motives, they fixed upon Sir I. D. Nor has that gentleman, in any instance, disappointed their most sanguine expectations. He has, for many sessions, supported the measures of the Ministry, while he believed that they were pursuing such plans as were most conducive to the welfare and glory of the nation. When the crown had, of late years, acquired additional weight and splendour, by the disposal of many civil offices, and still more by the appointment of military departments, he voted, along with a great majority of the House of Commons, that the royal power was increasing too much, and ought to be diminished. And though this suffrage was probably ill-timed during the war, and contrary to the private sentiments of his firmest friends, it would have been highly unreasonable in them to have found fault with him for acting agreeably to the conviction of his own heart, especially as he gave, at the same time, a convincing proof, that he was not a mere tool of Administration. Nor was this the only occasion on which he discovered his free and independent principles. When, at a former period, the Minister, after having granted extensive indulgences to the Papists settled in a neighbouring Kingdom, anxiously wished to extend the same privileges to those who resided in Scotland; the natives, roused by a too open encouragement of a religion, which admits of the grossest superstitions, which contains doctrines equally destructive to the civil and religious liberties of mankind, and which has, in past ages, authorised the commission of the most excessive cruelties, expressed their disapprobation of the measure, not only in the murmurs of complaint, but likewise in the clamours of popular indignation. In this general alarm, the representative of the capital, animated with zeal for the Protestant faith, and attentive to the interests of his constituents, stood forth, and by his warm and determined opposition to the bill, contributed to divert the Premier from the scheme.

While such was his behaviour as a British senator, his conduct towards this city has always been directed by the soundest dictates of prudence and propriety.

The Council of Edinburgh has the undoubted privilege of nominating the ministers of the town, of appointing most of the professors of the university, and of bestowing several other offices, by which it enjoys that dignity, and preserves that weight and influence, which the first body politic of an ancient kingdom ought to possess. But were their representative to usurp this right, their dignity would vanish, their power would be diminished, and they themselves would fall into contempt. Accordingly, Sir I. D., with a delicacy and moderation which do him the highest honour, never interfered in their matters. Conscious that he owed his election to the free and unbiassed votes of his constituents, he thought that it would be equally impolitic and unjustifiable to treat with disrespect, or to dictate with haughtiness, to those persons to whom he was indebted for his seat in Parliament.

From these considerations, it is highly probable, that he would have been re-elected by the unanimous voice of his fellow-citizens, had it not been for the ambition of a nobleman, whose high station must excite the respect, and whose benevolence cannot fail to procure the esteem of his countrymen. But the splendour of rank may sometimes cast a false glare over the most dangerous deeds; and a munificent temper, when improperly directed, may prompt to actions productive of the most fatal effects. The son, whose beams afford light and comfort to wretched mortals, when too bright, dazzles the eyes of the beholder: The river, whose streams refresh and fertilize the adjacent country, by overflowing its banks too far, spreads ruin and desolation over those fields which it formerly nourished. This nobleman, a few years ago, made some vigorous attempts to acquire the whole management of the Town-Council; but was frustrated in all his projects. His forces, however, though repulsed, were not entirely discomfited; they only waited for a favourable opportunity of renewing those attacks in which they had been formerly baffled. The dissolution of Parliament, which was foreseen some time before it happened, seemed to be the most proper season for taking the field; and they resolved to begin their political campaign with an assault upon the sitting member. They inveighed with bitterness against the splendour of his fortune, and the elegance of his house; they defamed his character; and, with unparalleled inhumanity, they even attacked his bodily infirmities. But they chiefly directed their battery against his vote on Mr Dunning's motion: This was the favourite topic of popular declamation and of party invective. Though their leaders, with that admirable consistency which marks the proceedings of the whole party, are, at this moment, supporting, with all their interest, in another part of the country, Sir G. E., a gentleman who also deserted the ministerial standard on the memorable 7th of April. Having thus endeavoured to subvert the popularity of the late representative, they flattered themselves, that they would be able to deprive him of his power, by setting up in opposition to him a young lawyer, whose amiable character, and whose eminent talents were well calculated to conceal, under the cloak of public patriotism, the views of an interested faction. As they had the earliest intelligence of the dissolution of Parliament, they began on Friday; all Saturday they proceeded with alacrity; and, with unremitting ardour, they prosecuted their canvass even on that day which the laws of the land, as well as the institutions of religion, appropriate to more sacred purposes. During this time, the head of the junta never deigned to solicit the votes of those citizens, whose station in the borough, whose independent fortunes, and whose attention to the interests of the Council, justly entitled them to be first consulted on the subject. Sensible that they were well acquainted with his ambitious designs, he knew that, by applying to them, he could only alarm their fears, and excite their opposition; and, therefore, chiefly paid his court to those whom his rank could intimidate, or to those whose wealth could corrupt. So unsteady were the perukes who were gained over to his side, that they could not be trusted by themselves; but, after spending the day in scuffling and mercurial, they were obliged to be confined all night within the walls of the A—s-hall. In order to fix their wavering and unstable minds, it was proposed to send a letter to Sir I. D., expressing their disapprobation of his conduct, and declaring their firm resolution to oppose him at the ensuing election. To this proposal most of them readily agreed; but, one of their number having required some time to deliberate before he subscribed his name, a near relation of Mr M.—s, who is remarkable for an imperious temper, provoked at his hesitation, and blinded by passion, hastily exclaimed, "I will sign the paper this instant." What an insult was this to the members of a free community! Where was then your pride, as natives of Scotland? Where was your independence as Britons? Where

were your feelings as men? Scotland, thou art fallen indeed! when thy prime robes lieth not to employ such base means to attain their ambitious ends, and when the electors of thy capital are not allowed to be intimidated or inflamed by such vile and unbecoming arts!

These arts have not been altogether practised in vain. A few counsellors, and part of the representation of the trades, forgetful of the honour of their country, and of the interests of their community, have gratified the wishes of the men who exercised such arts with the show of an election.

The person whom they have chosen, it must be confessed, is a young gentleman of merit. Too young, however, to have had many opportunities of discovering his talents, placed on too narrow a theatre to have displayed an extent of abilities, it were absurd to allege that his election was wholly the effect of his merit. Especially, when we reflect, that most of his party were but little capable of judging of intellectual accomplishments, and still less disposed to reward them. To whom, then, did he owe his success? To that nobleman, who, with an humility truly Christian, throwing aside his star and garter, the vain badges of human pomp, mingled with the meanness of the populace, and, with a charity no less pure, not only relieved the real wants of his indigent partisans, but even supplied them with the luxuries of life, that the genius of his young friend, cramped and confined at the Scottish Bar, might shine forth in its full splendour in the British Senate. In this assembly Mr M.—s assured his voters, in the elegant speech which he delivered to them in the Council room immediately after his election, that, instead of clogging the wheels of Government, as their late representative had done, (both in his opposition to the increase of the royal prerogative, and to the establishment of the Popish religion) he intended, by putting upon them the oil of his eloquence, to render their motion more smooth and easy. Should administration, however, propose a bill that is contrary to the opinion, or that thwarts the interest of his patron, he must be guilty of ingratitude towards him, or he must break through the resolution that he has formed, or he must abdicate his seat in Parliament. But, can he treat with ingratitude that noble friend, who spared neither time, trouble, nor expense on his account? Can he oppose that voice, which has so often spoken in his behalf? Can he resist that hand which has been so often stretched out in his behalf? As the goodness of his heart will secure him from such an ungrateful behaviour, his strong sense of honour must prevent him from joining a minority, contrary to his public declaration. What a disgrace is it, then, to an ancient kingdom, that the metropolis should have for its representative one who must cease to be so whenever the designs of the ministry shall be inconsistent with the private schemes of his noble patron?

To the national disgrace is nearly allied the dishonour and thralldom of this borough. Most of the deacons of the trades, with an insatiation scarcely credible, have shown more regard to one who only visits them on certain occasions, than to those who constantly reside among them. They have preferred a person who uses them as the tools of his ambition, to those who have, for their sakes, submitted to the drudgery of public business, and have watched over their interests with a paternal care. They have paid more respect to a man of quality, who is adorned with titles, and possessed of a princely fortune, than to those virtuous citizens who, by their industry and activity, constitute the real grandeur and riches of a state. Fickle and ungrateful men! ye are, by this conduct, contributing to your own slavery. You are forging chains for yourselves, which you will find it difficult to loose. You are wrenching a yoke about your necks, that it will be impossible for you to throw off. If, in the hour of their dependence, the heads of the junta told you, that you must yield to their commands, what are you to expect in the day of their power? An authority, which has been acquired by such indirect and violent methods, will, you may believe, be exercised with unbounded sway. Having found that you can tamely bear the indignity of insult, will they not try whether you can submit, with equal patience, to the rod of oppression?

Happily for this interest, which you neglect, a great majority of the merchant-council, roused by the intrigues of a junta, which endeavours to wrest from them, by force, the influence which they obtained by their public services, and zeal for the general welfare, have united their efforts to oppose the encroachments of this impetuous and arbitrary faction. The merit of their cause, the wishes of every good citizen, and their own vigorous exertions, will, it is probable, crown their attempts with final success. The Parliament will not sustain an election, in which the meanest part of the Council usurped a right that is vested in the Chief Magistrate, and in which they dispensed with a form that has always been held essential. The trades, open to conviction, and detesting the designs of those aspiring men, who aim at the sole domination of the Council, will again look up, with gratitude and confidence, to their ancient protectors, and, by a firm reunion with the merchant-council, will establish, on a sure foundation, the concord, the independence, and the prosperity of the burgh.

C A T O.

P. S. I would beg leave to ask if Mr P. M. was not one of the twenty-two persons who signed the famous letter to the D. of A—yle in 1761, offering their votes and interest to whatever person his Grace should name to be member for the city; a particular account of which is given in the Scots Magazine for March 1762? Where would your liberties and independence have been, had a person of such principles prevailed in the present contest?

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

Ships.	Arrived.	Ports.	Cargo.
21. Friendship,	Ministry.	St Lucar,	sugar & rum.
24. Betty,	Service,	Dumfries,	meal.
Lochnell,	White,	Highlands,	kelp.
	Brown,		

23. Greenock, M'Kinlay, Belfast, goods.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, Sept. 22.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat,	19s. 6d.	18s. 4d.	17s. 3d.
Bar,	14 6	13 4	12 6
Oats,	11 8	10 9	10 0
Pease,	9 0	8 2	7 6

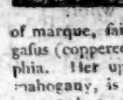
THAT by the MARY of Perth, Capt. James

Since, from Dantzick, there is on board four butts Pearl Ashes, marked W. R. & Co. No. 1 to 4. Also, in a separate baggage bill, three casks Saltpetre, marked S. & S. both parcels for Leith: And having wrote there to find the owner of said goods, no name being mentioned in the bill of lading, Captain Sime desires the proprietor of said goods will be so good as order the same to be called for at Mr William Hackney's Pack-house, Dundee, who will deliver same, upon paying freight-duty, &c.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

To be SOLD by Private Agreement.

The good American armed Brigantine the RETALIATION, burden about One Hundred and Fifty Tons more or less, a prize to his Majesty's ships Pegasus, Apollo, and Seaford, with all her guns, powder, shot, ammunition, and about 15 tons pigeon, for ballast; her sails and furniture complete, and well found in every respect; may be put to sea without any expence. She will make an excellent privateer or letter of marque, sails remarkably well, was taken by his Majesty's ship Pegasus (coppered) after a chase of 15 hours. She was built at Philadelphia. Her upper works of pine, the rest of live-oak, mulberry, and mahogany, is pierced for 16 guns, has only at present 12 four pounders mounted on exceeding good carriages. She takes the ground well.



The Retaliation is now lying in the harbour of Leith, where she may be seen. For further particulars apply to Mr John Thomson jun. agent victualer at Leith, who has power to dispose of her.

THE QUEENSFERRY STAGE COACH,

for four Passengers, continue to set out, every lawful day, from GEORGE WARDEN's stable in the Grass-market, Edinburgh, and from JAMES PRINGLE's vintner in Newhall's the usual hours, at One Shilling and Sixpence each passenger. And on Monday next the 25th current, A COACH to carry six passengers, will set out at ten o'clock from George Warden's Edinburgh, and from David Douglas's vintner in Queensferry, in the afternoon of each day. Tickets One Shilling each.

To be LET by public roup, upon Saturday the 28th day of October next, betwixt eleven and twelve o'clock forenoon, at the inn of Bog-hall.

THE extensive Farm of HARTSIDE, lying in the parish of Chanakirk, and shire of Berwick, which keeps about seventy score of sheep, with a considerable number of black cattle; and contains a great quantity of arable land, besides mair, capable of improvement; and is within five or six miles of Crichton's lime kilns. Upwards of fifty acres of the best land has been lately inclosed, and subdivided with dry-stone dykes six quarters high; and are in good order. The entry to be at Whitunday next; and for further particulars apply to John Hay, younger of Hepes, factor to the Marquis of Tweeddale at Hepes near Haddington.

N. B. At the same time and place will be let by roup, the farm of Netherhadden, formerly advertised.

TO be LET, by private bargain, for the space of nineteen years, or such term of years as can be agreed on, and to be entered to at Martinmas next.

The Lands and Estate of CATHLAW, lying about three miles from Linlithgow, and nearly two from Bathgate, in the following farms or divisions.

1. Twelve INCLOSURES around the mansion house of Cathlaw, consisting of about 67 Scots acres, with or without the mansion-house and offices.
2. The Farm of HADIESWALLS, consisting of seven inclosures, containing 159 Scots acres, or thereby.
3. The Farm of FOUNTAINBLEU, consisting of nine inclosures, containing 49 Scots acres, or thereby.
4. The Farm called CATHLAW FARM, consisting of four inclosures, containing 31 Scots acres, or thereby, to which will be added another inclosure adjoining of six Scots acres, or thereby, if bidders shall incline.
5. The Mansion-house and Offices of CATHLAW, with the garden, and as much ground as may be agreeable, for three, four, or five years from Whitunday next.

The Lands will be pointed out by the servants at Cathlaw. And written proposals may be lodged with James Balfour writer to the signet, or John Johnstone writer in Bathgate, either of whom will inform as to particulars.

N. B. The Inclosures of these lands are mostly in good order, and the lands lie within half a mile of lime and coal.

A HOUSE and FARM

In the Neighbourhood of EDINBURGH to be LET.

TO be LET, and entered to immediately, the DWELLING-HOUSE, OFFICES, and GARDEN of CANONMILLS, with four acres of LAND round the house, lying about half a mile to the northward of Edinburgh, and commanding a pleasant and extensive prospect of the frith of Forth and country adjacent. The house consists of twelve fire rooms, including kitchen, garrets, cellars, &c. will be let furnished or unfurnished, and papered or painted by the proprietor to the taste of the tenant. The set of office-houses is complete, and in good repair; the garden well stocked with bushes and shrubbery. A large quantity of Ground, if desired, will be let along with the house, and the servants residing there will show it.

ALSO, To be LET or SOLD, and entered to immediately, a Tack of the Lands of BANGHOLMES, lying on the great road between Leith and Queensferry, about a mile from Edinburgh, and the same distance from Leith. These lands consist of about 52 acres, laid out in four inclosures, which will be let either together or separately. ALSO, That piece of Ground above the Bridge of Canonmills, on the south side of the water, commonly called the Leithburgh, consisting of nine acres. ALSO, an Inclosure to the north of the house of Deunhaugh, consisting of eight acres. ALSO, a Field lying to the west of the house of Canonmills, consisting of ten or eleven acres.—The tack of all these subjects is current for 31 years after Whitunday last.—ALSO, A Tack current for three years of Two Inclosures in Inverleith Haugh, consisting of about 21 acres, to be laid down in grass the two last years of the tack.

AS ALSO, to be LET or SOLD, the MEADOW of Canonmills, consisting of about twelve acres, very fit for garden ground.

Mr Walter M'Dowall, at Canonmills, will show the grounds. Proposals with respect to any of the above subjects, may be given in to James Ogilvy, at Mr John Gordon's, clerk to the signet, No. 22, St Andrew's Square.

GRASS and CORN FARMS in Perthshire,

To be LET, and entered to at Whitunday next.

TO be LET by public roup, within the house of William Fleming vintner at Kirkmichael, on Wednesday the 11th of October next, for such term of years as parties can agree on, several extensive GRASS and CORN FARMS, being the estate formerly belonging to Baron Reid, lying in Strathardle, about ten miles from Dundee, and an equal distance from Cupar-Angus. Some of the best sheep and cattle graziings in Scotland are upon these lands; and the arable grounds are capable of being highly improved, as there is plenty of limestone on the premises; and for which purpose every reasonable encouragement will be given.

As very few experienced farmers are settled in that part of the country, persons of that description may be assured they will find it much for their interest to become tacksmen of these farms.

There is a good mansion-house, garden, some fine old grass-grounds, and some mills, on the premises, also to be let.

William Shaw at Cray, or Charles Low at Ashintully, the ground-officer, will show the lands; and proposals for a private bargain may be lodged with Ralph Bowie writer in Edinburgh, or the field William Shaw.

By Authority of the Right Hon. the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty.



HERE is to be exposed to public roup and sale, upon Friday the 20th of October next, before the said Judge at Edinburgh, within the ordinary Court place, betwixt the hours of one and two o'clock afternoon.

The FRENCH PRIVATEER called the REVENGE, with her Float-boat, Furniture, Apparel, and Stores, as she presently lies in the harbour of Greenock. To be set up at the sum of 565 l. 4 s. 11 d. Sterling.

The conditions of roup, and inventory of said ship to be seen in the hands of the clerks of Admiralty. And, for further particulars, apply to Mr James Gamell merchant in Greenock.

For KINGSTON, JAMAICA,



The Ship BIRD, John M'Donald

Master, is now clear to take on board goods at GREENOCK, and will sail by the 15th October.

The Bird mounts 24 carriage-guns, and to have men in proportion. She is a fine ship, Philadelphia built, but five years old, sails remarkably well, is sheathed with copper, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to George Brown and Co. Glasgow, or to Robert and Alexander Sinclair, Greenock.

15th September 1780.